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cordance with its movement. The body appears to be composed of finely granular protoplasm, with but faint distinction of endo and ectosarc. A large oval or round granular nucleus occupies a position in advance of the middle of the body. The position of the mouth was not detected, though one is most probably present, as the animalcule is often replete with large particles of food, consisting of bits of wood. *Pyrsonympha* may be the larval condition of *Trichonympha*, though there is no evidence that such is the case.

### 3. DINENYMPHA GRACILIS.

A Ciliate Infusorian, the smallest and most abundant of the three animal parasites, about  $\frac{1}{30}$ th of an inch in length, is flattened, fusiform, and in motion often twisted. It is longitudinally and, in the twisted condition, spirally striated, and is invested everywhere with fine cilia. The animal usually, remaining like its companions nearly stationary in position, writhes from side to side, shortens and widens, or lengthens and contracts, and rotates in the long axis. The longitudinal lines of the body by contraction produce a serrated appearance at one end, or at the prominences of the lateral borders when the body is twisted. The interior of the body is finely granular, often with one or more large globules, probably consisting of a nucleus, and at times of contractile vesicles or vacuoles. No mouth could be detected, although one probably exists, as the animal often contains particles of solid food, sometimes comparatively of enormous size.

The great accumulation of parasites, apparently constantly existing in the White Ant, one of our most common insects, will afford a new and wonderful source of delight to our microscopists. They should be examined in a denser liquid than water, as this produces their rapid destruction. The white of egg thinned with water, Prof. L. finds to be a good medium in which to examine these and other minute parasites from the interior of animals.

The nematoid worm *Isacis migrans*, discovered M. Lespes, so abundantly existing within the *Termes lucifugus*, and also externally in the nest of this insect, in France, Prof. L. had occasionally found in the *Termes flavipes*.

*On the Eucalyptus Globulus.*—JOSEPH WHARTON remarked that about five years ago he wrote to London for seeds of the *Eucalyptus globulus*, and had them planted in his green-house in the early spring of 1872. The young trees thrived well there, and, when transplanted, grew vigorously in the open air until the approach of winter led him to remove them to the green-house. By thus putting them in the open air every spring, and replacing them under glass during the winter, they continued to grow until in the fall of 1876 he gave several to the horticultural department of the Centennial Exhibition, and several to a friend; others he

kept in his house as before. The plants at the Centennial Exhibition attained a height of about 20 feet, and were, when he last saw them, still flourishing, though rather too slim; those given to his friend were cut down on account of being too spindling, and are reported as being sturdy; those in his own hands grew out of doors as usual last summer, but, instead of being taken in on the approach of winter, they were laid down and covered with leaves and earth, in order to test their ability to resist in that way our winter climate. Upon taking them up this spring every one of them was found to be quite dead.

His object in raising these plants was to learn whether any chance existed of acclimating them here or in the swamps of New Jersey, and his experiments result in the conviction that there is no reason to hope for such a result; though several hard frosts late in the fall, with the thermometer as low as 25° F., had on several occasions produced no injury beyond the shrinking of leaves, the first attempt to winter them out of doors with all precautions, and after some maturity had been attained, ended, as has been said, in the death of his specimens.

Having read that Australia produces divers species of *Eucalyptus*, among them some that grow high up the hills, he wrote, in 1875, to Baron von Müller, the accomplished manager of the Botanical Gardens at Melbourne, for information as to the probable ability of any such species or varieties to withstand our winters, and also as to the power of these trees to banish such insects as the Jersey mosquito. He replied that the hill species were less valuable and important than the *globulus*, that some of them would be likely to survive here, and that he should not expect them to avail against troublesome insects.

As a green-house plant he found the *Eucalyptus globulus* in its early years decidedly attractive. Its foliage is of a peculiar color (hence its common name of blue gum), and the leaves are covered with a sort of bloom from the exudation of its aromatic resin. Its pungent and spicy or camphory odor was to him decidedly agreeable; that this odor is supposed to be health-giving, or destructive of malaria, another common name of the *Eucalyptus*, viz., fever-tree, sufficiently attests. There is not the slightest difficulty in growing the plants from seeds in an ordinary sand-bed in a green-house.

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APRIL 24.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty-six members present.

Papers entitled "On the Evolution and Homologies of the Incisors of the Horse," by John A. Ryder, and "Synopsis of the